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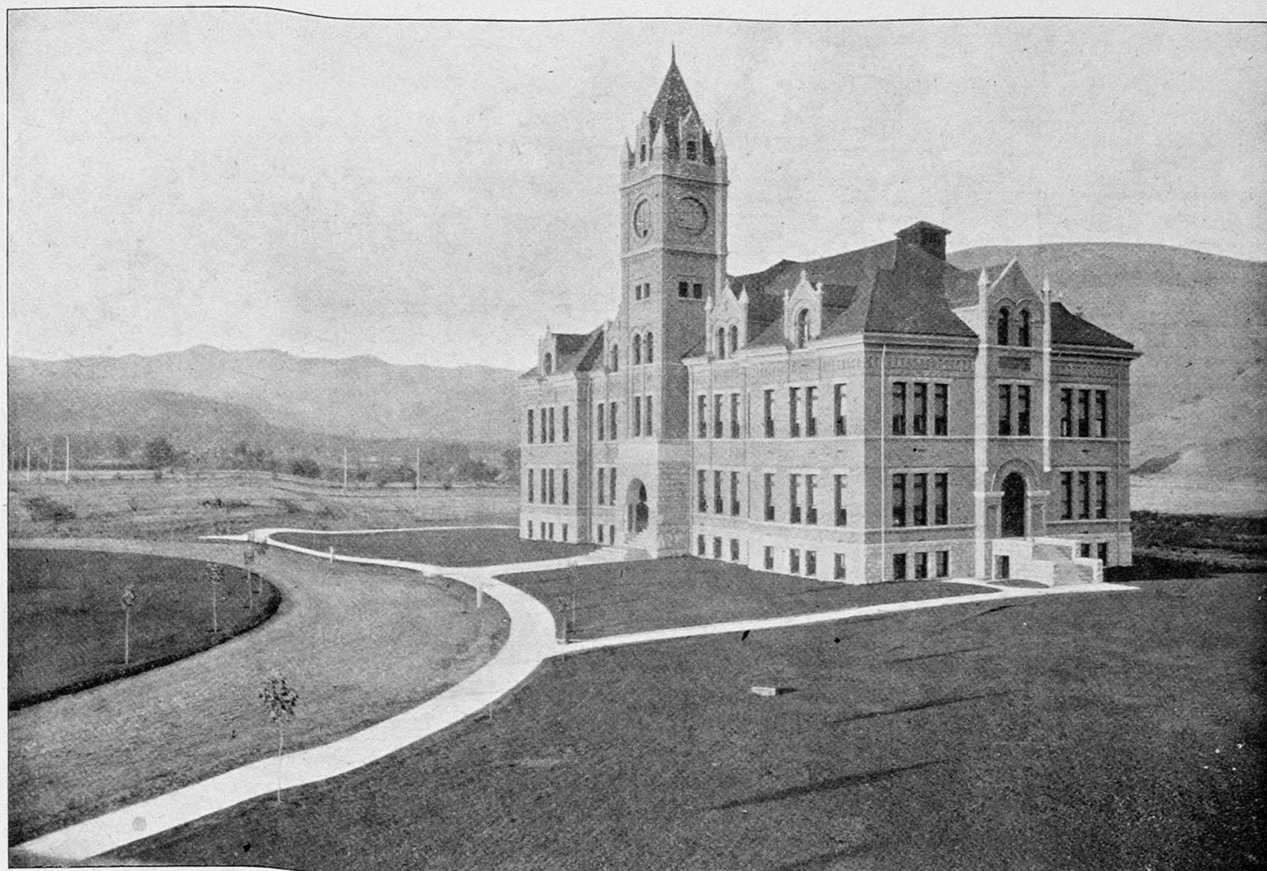
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The Káimín.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA,

MISSOULA, MONTANA.



SIX COURSES OF STUDY AND A PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

1898-'99

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2. A Philosophical Course leading to the Degree of B. Ph.
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6. The Preparatory Department of the University.

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OSCAR J. CRAIG,

MISSOULA, MONTANA.

PRESIDENT.

The Kaimin.

THE KAIMIN.

Published Monthly During University Year by the
Students of the University of Montana.

SINGLE COPIES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 Cents
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MISSOULA, MONTANA, MARCH, 1900

STUDENTS

Your especial attention is called to the fact that several new advertisements appear in the present number. Do not forget the old ones either. Read them, and when you are in need of any article, patronize our patrons.

Remember that it is those who advertise with us who furnish the means whereby we are enabled to have a University paper. Allow them some remuneration for their help by giving them what trade you can.

We hope our readers have not lost patience with us for the irregularity in the appearance of the Kaimin, and particularly for the tardiness of the February issue. We were late in getting the paper started at the beginning of the year, if they will remember, which has necessitated publishing the issues as near together as possible, yet in several instances the printing of the paper has been delayed by the non-appearance of promised contributions, and when the material comes up missing, the paper does also. Then, too, divers little accidents have happened now and again, rather insignificant in themselves, but which have brought about disastrous results. For these we may blame ourselves, the express company, the publishers and the Fates. We are sorry when they occur, and do our best to prevent them. But all the Muses and Witches and Fairies are powerless at times, and all we can do is to express our regret, and depend upon the ever-kind future to redeem ourselves.

Voluntary contributions have been numerous of late, for which we are very grateful. When we receive material without solicitation we feel that we are succeeding in part of our mission. It reminds us of the axiom that "coming events cast their shadows before." May their shadow never grow less.

There are two suggestions which we would like to make to our friends, the students of the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which may be taken in the nature of advice, if so desired. The first is, that in quoting from articles, with the intention that the quotation

apply to the present time, they confine themselves to those written less than three years ago. The second is, that upon the subject of the percentage of students taking work in the Agricultural department a discreet silence on their part would be more fitting, and less disastrous to their own arguments.

The Varsity students appreciate the work of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association in preparing the tennis court, the croquet grounds, the football field and the running track upon the campus. This movement marks an era in the progress of athletics, and makes possible some field day exercises during Commencement week. There are rumors abroad that we are to have a \$5,000 gymnasium before the lapse of another year, and it is also being whispered about that it will not be very long before the young men will be seen in cadet uniforms. We are bound to grow. Nothing can stop us, and if our present rate continues, we will be one of the largest institutions in the West before we know it. We are a remarkably precocious child for our age.

At the recent convention of the Social Democratic party at Indianapolis, Eugene V. Debs, the famous labor agitator was nominated for president. While there is no possibility of his election, his nomination is regarded by the press as an important factor of the coming national campaign since it will tend to "draw away a radical element which voted for Bryan in 1896." The platform of the Socialist party is bitterly opposed by the Republicans and Democrats alike.

The proposed experiment of the Rev. C. M. Sheldon, in religious daily journalism, mentioned in a previous issue of the Kaimin, was accomplished, and the result is now in the hands of the critics. The prevailing opinion seems to be an adverse one. The religious journals, of course, heartily approve of it, but the daily newspapers are generally not in sympathy with the scheme. Its immense circulation was merely a temporary one and due in a large degree to curiosity. The objectionable advertisements discarded by Mr. Shelton were succeeded by a large number of out-of-town "ads" which could not be depended upon as permanent support. The first page was headed by a "Morning Prayer and Resolve" by Bishop Vincent, and the remainder of the space was devoted to such subjects as "Starving India", "The War Spirit", "The Cry for Work" and "Prohibition Tested", while the news was relegated to the inside pages. On the whole, the general opinion is that such a daily paper would be lacking in interest, would not answer the purpose of a newspaper, would not be impartial, and would be a financial failure. On the other hand, its supporters claim that it fulfils the work of a newspaper at the same time that it promulgates principles of purity and truth, and that its influence would be powerful.

A few weeks ago public opinion was speculating upon the beginning of the end of the Transvaal war, and wondering what Oom Paul would demand of England. To-day the end of the war is still the topic of discussion, but the question now is, what will England demand of Oom Paul? The series of British successes coming immediately upon the number of overwhelming defeats has infused new life into English veins. The national mood has turned from one of discouragement and chagrin to that of gladness and rejoicing, and the generals who were being criticised a short time ago, are being lauded to the skies. The Boers acknowledge their defeat quietly, and trust in Providence for the future. The English have picked up their broken swords to renew the struggle, but the Boers are too stunned to rally, and their muskets lie untouched. One of the fortunate outcomes of the British victory, for England, is the good feeling existing between Ireland and the mother country, and a notable circumstance in connection with it is the fact that generals Roberts, Kitchener, Kelly-Kenny, White, and French are all Irishmen.

TENNIS FOR WOMEN.

THE game of lawn tennis has made its way into the athletic life of the university students and some of the young men and young women have been taking an interest in the game. It certainly would be a splendid move if additional courts were laid out and more of the students would interest themselves in this amusement.

Tennis has always been a ladies game and certainly the girls here should interest themselves in it for there is no better game for the healthful exercise of the muscles of the body, that is if you play a good game and every girl should play her best, not only for the purpose of health but to win and keep from being outplayed by her stronger brother.

Since the advent of lawn tennis into the United States it has received its share of notice in current literature. For the first few years the game was played in the Eastern states but now the clubs and tournaments are as prominent a figure in the athletic interests of the West as of the East.

The game has many advantages, physical, mental and social. Its physical benefits are apparent to the most superficial observer. The mental and moral benefits to be derived from the game are certainly worth commenting upon. The quick decision, the accurate judgment, the steady purpose are as essential to the game as the correct eye, the firm hand and the active movement, and it is something to yield a disputed point pleasantly or to be ready to congratulate a successful rival with frank sincerity. Socially, the pleasure of active exercise in the open air with the congenial partners of the field where each is willing to render or accept the little courtesies of the game, and the interest of friendly spectators all unite to make up the enjoyment of the sport.

Croquet was an enjoyable game before tennis appeared but the action of the latter has taken many players from the croquet field.

Archery was a popular fad for a time but was not universally indulged in. Golf is a close rival for tennis but it has not become so generally popular in this country. The growth of the popularity of tennis is shown by the in-

crease in the number of tournaments held in the last few years.

Tennis is, like every other sport, capable of abuse, but the game should not suffer from the fact that a few imprudent girls have outplayed their strength.

In going into a few of the details of the game it should be said that although it has been generally considered that the game is played by the boys better than by the girls, still the girl plays very nearly as good a game as her brother, though it is a different sort of a game. She is not able to "smash" the ball, still she can serve him a ball which he will not receive easily.

The sight of a green court with the girls in bright gowns and the boys in light suits is a pleasing one but it takes more than a pretty gown and a fair day to play a game of tennis. A short skirt should be worn that movement may be made as easy as possible.

In the selection of a racquet, girls should choose one not weighing less than twelve ounces or the force of the stroke will not be great enough, nor more than thirteen and one-half ounces for the weight over that is too much to hold.

I believe the best way to hold the racquet is at the extreme end of the handle for in this way you secure a free easy sweep and you have a longer reach. One must hold the racquet in a firm grasp. How often we hear "Oh, I was sure of that ball but my racquet slipped." Do not blame the racquet, the fault was in the grasp. There was not a firm enough hold.

Most girls do not use the over-hand service but use the next thing to it, the straight arm side service which sends the ball in a straight line across the net with a fair degree of swiftness. This ball is not an easy one to take. The strength of a good serve lies largely in its swiftness.

The matter of placing the ball in your opponents court is one of great importance and requires accurate judgment.

A ball sent across the court into the corner, or one down the middle line, especially if one follows the other, is very bewildering. Then sometimes a ball just over the net will secure a point. In serving, one should always try to make the first serve effective.

Singles is the game where the individual playing is shown, for here one has to depend upon herself. She cannot think that perhaps her partner was to blame for missing a point. In singles the placing of the ball is most important. By careful placing one may save many steps, and the saving of strength is one of the things to be guarded. The volley game is played by most boys but girls have not adopted this though their ready perception and quick movement would be an advantage. One should always try to place herself behind the ball. A ball to the right is easy enough but the ball to the left is almost an impossibility for most girls; they therefore should practice this backhand stroke which is necessary for this left ball.

Not every good single player is good in team work. Surprise is often expressed at the defeat of a pair of players, each of whom could have easily defeated either of their opponents in single play.

The young men and young women of the University of Montana should take an active interest in tennis and interest the other institutions of the state in this game. A state tournament would certainly be productive of much enjoyment and much benefit.

M. A. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPRING

A south zephyr came with a message dear,
Telling of springtime that soon would be here;
Then the song birds found a way to the north,
And from the brown earth the grass peeped forth.

The outstretched limbs of the naked trees,
Under caresses of the gentle breeze,
Sent out buds of the tenderest green,
That coyly glistened in sunlight sheen.

Then every plant began to bloom,
Filling the air with delicious perfume,
All nature was thrilled with a glad refrain,
For Springtide had come with her glory again.

G. S.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE was the third son of a poor laborer and his chances of attainment were very few. It is not known what branches of study he mastered in school, but it is quite certain that he did not have the privileges of remaining in school as long as he would have done if opportunities had offered a comparatively fair chance.

But at the early age of fourteen years his father became unsuccessful and young William was obliged to commence the management of affairs whereby he could obtain a livelihood by his own exertions. To do this he was compelled to leave school. He procured a position in a meat-market where he labored for some time. It was while engaged at this occupation that his wonderful literary powers began to make an appearance.

He got into some trouble,—perhaps fortunately for him,—that caused his leaving his native neighborhood. He went to London where he did what chance threw into his way, gradually working himself higher in his positions, until he became a writer and an actor, and at last a shareholder in two of the leading theatres of London, in which business he mastered a fortune.

But it is not the fact of his having attained wealth that he is so greatly praised, but of his marvelous accomplishments left as a monument which time cannot tarnish, as untold generations fail to notice as the cycles of time pass by it.

Many criticise his works, in their desire to magnify their own powers. Yet the product of his fertile mind has stood the test of two centuries. The world proclaims him great, having found no peer, having found none but imitators.

Though William Shakespeare was born into this world a poor boy, he was born at a marvelous period of time, the Elizabethan era, the most wonderful period in history. Europe was deeply stirred by the Reformation and Discoveries. These many things in their power, avarice and cruelty afforded Shakespeare an expansive field in which to toil. He represents every occupation, as well as every character engaged in the strife.

Shakespeare's habits, it is said, were not as regular as might have been; he loved strong drink and used it freely, but we cannot censure him for this, because, Charlemagne, the christian man, a parental ruler, beloved by all, had

some imperfect links in his life's chain, not because of the man but because of the circumstances in which he was placed, and it was so with William Shakespeare.

His death occurred on his fifty-third birth-day, caused by a severe fever, the after effects of over-intoxication.

He entered a field where he found much to do, and he garnered in a fitting legacy for the children of men.

E. M. TUCKER.

KARMA, A THEOSOPHICAL ROMANCE IN MINIATURE

PART II.

THE annual convention of the Society for the Furtherance of Physical Research had adjourned, and this last night was given up to a reception to the delegates and their friends. The hall was brilliantly lighted and decorated with palms and flowers. The guests were scattered about in groups discussing politics, materialism, golf, the transmigration of souls, football, the next social event or somebody's gown as the case might be. Occasionally someone would strike a few chords on the piano, preliminary to a number on the programme, and all eyes would be turned indifferently for a few moments toward the performer, then the chattering and laughing would be resumed. When he had finished there would be a mechanical clapping of hands,—perhaps an encore, and once more the conversation would begin.

Miss Hamilton, the president of the society was in great demand, not only because of her official capacity, but also on account of her personal charms. She was a general favorite—"so clever, you know", as one of her friends expressed it—in spite of the fact that she was held a little in awe by most of her acquaintances, because of the deep, and to them unaccountable interest she took in the study of "Psychic phenomena."

For two days she had presided over the convention and had been so busy with the appointments of committees, listening to reports, leading discussions, and all the attendant duties of a president, that she had hardly taken time to snatch a bite at meal times, and as for sleeping at night, such a suggestion was preposterous. Consequently she was very much fatigued this evening, and showed it by the dark lines under her eyes, and the unusual paleness of her cheeks, as she hurried about from group to group, answering a question here, offering a suggestion there, now receiving sympathy for her weary looks, then rushing off to look after the programme, and attending to the thousand and one duties that always fall to the one who is willing to assume them.

At length, almost ready to drop, she chanced to pass the door of the conservatory, and looking in saw it was empty. She stepped in, letting the curtain fall behind her, and sank upon a divan, propped the cushions about her, let her head fall back listlessly, and closed her eyes, hoping to get a moments rest. The air was heavy with the odor of the hot-house flowers, and somewhere in the room a fountain gurgled monotonously. The hum of voices in the great hall grew less and less audible until only a confused, murmur reached her, like the sighing of the wind through the pines.

Someone played a brilliant prelude on the piano which roused Miss Hamilton long enough to murmur drowsily

"another number", then to fall back into her former lethargy.

The soft, mellow notes of a violin fell upon her ears with a far-away faintness, then a run of such brilliancy filled the air that she started up from her couch with the impression that birds were caroling all about her. She listened intently for a moment, and intermingled with the songs of the birds was a suggestion of the odor of tropical flowers. She was seized with the impression that she had heard this music before, and yet she knew she had not. She sat listening for a moment, trying to remember.

Out in the hall the chattering had ceased and the guests were gazing wonderingly at the man who could produce such melody. The atmosphere seemed diffused with harmony.

Hardly conscious of her movements, Miss Hamilton walked to the doorway, pushed aside the curtain. As she did so, the violinist ceased while the pianist played an interlude.

With his violin in one hand, his bow in the other, the musician stood by the piano, his eyes upon the floor, while the interlude was executed. Tall, dignified, perfectly at ease, he was a type of the real musician, confident of his own magic power. But it was his face, from which the hair fell back in heavy masses, that magnetized all who looked upon him. The firm mouth, and resolute chin, betokened a strong will and power of enduring much suffering. The thin, quivering nostrils betrayed the sensitiveness of his nature which only his music could express. In his deep, black eyes, an infinite tenderness softened the spiritual passionateness that lurked there. His whole bearing bespoke power,—intellectual, moral and spiritual power.

As Miss Hamilton gazed at him a strange, inexplicable feeling took possession of her—a feeling such as one experiences on beholding a long lost friend, a gladness, a joyfulness, and a longing that it might last forever. She leaned forward, and looked more eagerly and as she stood thus, the musician raised his violin to his chin preparatory to playing. At the same time he lifted his eyes from the floor, and when he was on the point of drawing his bow across the strings for the first note, he saw the eager, puzzled face in the doorway opposite. Instantly his gaze became fixed upon it, and a close observer might have seen his breast rise and fall convulsively once or twice, but gaining composure of himself almost immediately he drew his bow across the strings.

When Miss Hamilton felt his gaze upon her, a thrill ran through her and her heart beat violently. Something in his eyes held hers and during the song that followed, her gaze never faltered. She knew he must be the great musician engaged for the occasion, but she felt instinctively he was more than that to her. The music was at first soft and low like whisperings among the trees. One would almost hear the dainty tinkling of a fountain, and occasionally the rustling of birds disturbed in their slumbers. The music grew louder and louder until it reached the crescendo, when the theme suddenly changed and a low, sweet song fell hesitatingly from the strings of the instrument. It was a love-song, such as poets and minstrels sing to their ideals, a song overflowing with tenderness and longing. It quavered and trembled as it grew more fervent. It rose and fell in volume as the theme grew more

and more impassioned. Everything that is beautiful was embodied in it—love, and holiness.

The musician swayed slightly and his eyes flashed with a strange intensity.

Miss Hamilton stood in the doorway clutching the portiere. Her breast rose and fell, the color ebbed and flowed in her cheeks and her eyes shone brightly.

While she looked intently into the eyes of the musician, a picture flashed before her vision,—a princess reclining on a couch, a soft, mellow light, the perfume of exotics, and a minstrel sitting on a low stool singing a song,—this same song! A flood of memories crowded in on her brain; her head throbbed; she reeled and almost fell, but clutched the side of the archway for support. Steadying herself as best she could, she staggered backward, and fell heavily upon the couch. "Ah!" she whispered, "I remember,—the minstrel."

The portiere was pushed aside, a form darkened the archway for an instant, then came lightly forward stepping softly toward the couch, he leaned over and whispered "My beloved!"

Miss Hamilton started upright and looked into the eyes so tenderly gazing into her own. And there she read a story of long suffering and patience, that moved her to tears. "My beloved!" he said again, "I said there would come a time. It is at hand," and he stretched forth his arms. As he pressed her closely to him, she raised her eyes to his and whispered softly "It is Karma."

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE HAWTHORNE.

THE object of the annual open meetings of the literary societies is not only to show the advancement they have made during the past year, but to demonstrate the value of such training. These annual meetings are opportunities given to the societies to increase the interest in such work, and to add new names to their rolls.

During the month which has intervened; since the Hawthorne gave its annual entertainment, the beneficial effects of that meeting have been proved to be second only to those derived from the beautiful furnishing of the hall.

The program rendered was one of merit, not only reflecting credit upon the participants and the society, but demonstrating that the Hawthorne could boast of members that were talented. The following numbers composed the program, rendered without a break or flaw to mar a pleasant and profitable evening: Pres. Address, Charles Avery; Essay, "The Nineteenth Century Inventor," Leslie Sheridan; Character Sketch, "The Old Man and Jim," Leslie Wood; Oration, "Anglo-American Alliance", Ben Stewart; Recitation, "Kankakee and Kokonio", Will Dickenson; and lastly the debate: "Resolved, That the U. S. should follow a Policy of Expansion," Affirmative, Emory Rhein, Negative, E. Murray.

It must also be added that the society did not rely entirely upon its loyal friends for music. The instrumental duet of Elmer Woodman and Leslie Wood, added greatly to the success of the entertainment.

Such meetings are of inestimable value, not acting as a stimulus with its momentary effects, but strengthening, and invigorating the society, and working a permanent good.

G. S.

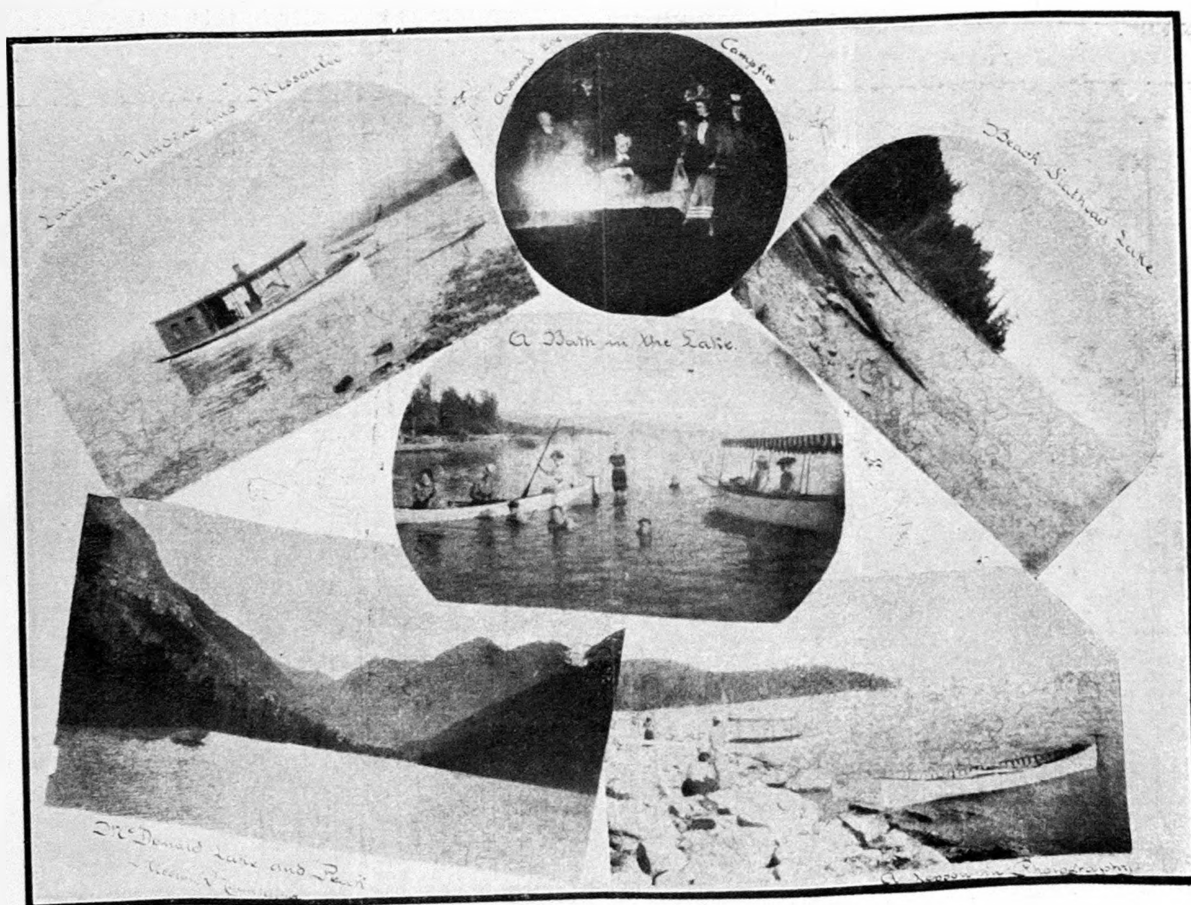
THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA BIOLOGICAL STATION.

THE question of a profitable and useful occupation for the summer is always confronting some people. It confronts the student as often as any one else. It deserves and demands attention, and must be considered. We propose to answer the question in part, and suggest a method by which recreation may be had, and at the same time do as much work and as hard work as during the other part of the year.

It has been repeatedly said, and is emphasized here, that what is needed is a change, not a cessation from activity. The human mind is so constituted that inaction is very detrimental, and a constant stimulus is needed to keep it up to its best possibilities. Doing the same thing all the time gets monotonous, and does not tend to the best effort and to the greatest mental activity. If it is possible to change the

ly under the direction of state institutions, with a few under separate state management. The work they are doing is a very valuable contribution to the study of the fauna and flora of the country. They afford science students an opportunity to study life in its environment at a period when it is most abundant. The growing numbers in attendance at these stations is proof that there is a demand for the work. The attendance in every case has grown from a few to numbers that tax the capacity of the buildings and the directors.

Biological work in Montana is not at as high a stage as some other scientific lines. This is natural, considering the trend of the inhabitants toward mining. But the state is fast becoming an agricultural and fruit state. The study of biology in its different phases cannot remain in the background. Nor should the teachers and students of biological lines wait until the demand for their work is felt. They should make the demand for their work. This is



Scenes in the Region Adjacent to the Station

work of the student, and at the same time tax his ability, there will be found both recreation and profit. This is what is offered in the work of the biological station at Flathead Lake.

The work of the station was begun last year. A laboratory was constructed, boats and material purchased, and a dozen workers spent the month of July on the banks of the lake and among the woods and fields of the adjacent region. The outline of the work for this year has been prepared in a neat illustrated pamphlet, which has been widely distributed. In this paper little more can be said than to emphasize the points therein mentioned, and to elaborate on some of them.

The idea of a biological station is not new. Already a large number are established in the United States, most-

ly true in all lines of work and study, and not characteristic of any one line. It is with this thought that the work of the station has been planned. The station is to aid those already interested in such work as well as to encourage those who have little interest. Not least in the plan is the desire to know what we have for the sake of knowing. The knowledge may be productive of financial results or not, depending on whether the work carried on is along economic lines or along some others.

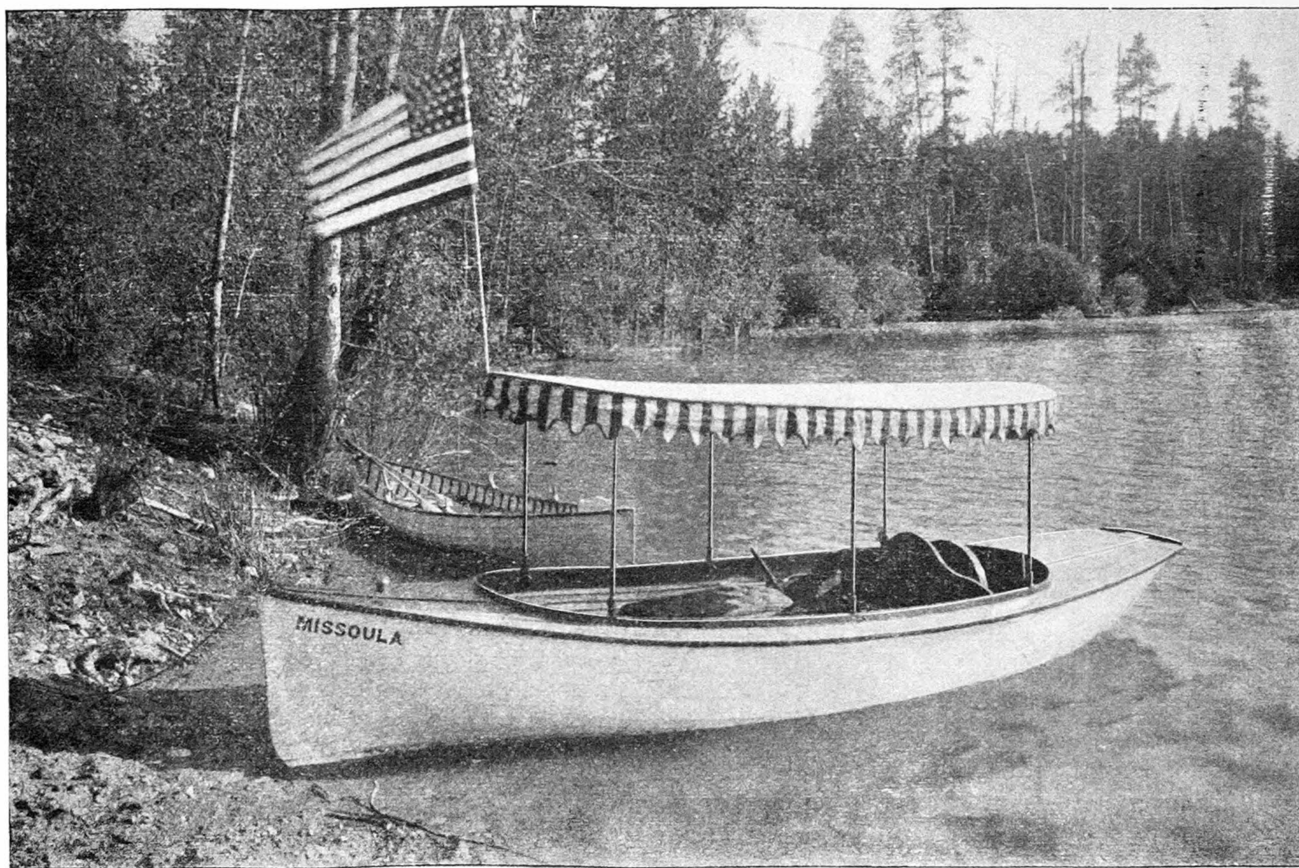
In what ways does the work of the station appeal to students and teachers who are tired and weary from work and study during the year? There are few people in this state who do not have a fondness for life out of doors. There are few teachers and students who do not share this feeling. The number taking such recreation aimlessly

is also large. The number who take no such outing, but who need it and have been deterred from lack of opportunity is also large. There is no reason why people cannot get as much pleasure from a camp among the hills where there is a definite end and aim, and where the results can be seen at the close of the camp, as from a similar camp with no aim in view. Indeed, there is every argument in favor of the former.

But there is no thought of encouraging those who do not want to attend such a meeting of students and workers, and trying to argue them into it. They would be a burden to handle, and would likely throw cold water on the whole proposition. But there are many in this state who will hail such an opportunity to combine recreation with pleasure, and whom we are anxious to reach. When one gets fairly started in a line of work in which there is a great interest and which appeals to him for his very best effort, there is no need for pushing. All that is needed is guidance and direction. Opportunity to work and some one to direct in maturing plans becomes the essential feature.

It is entirely different thing to roam the fields, hills and mountains, and see things where they grow and as they grow. The interest is made a thousand fold more intense, and the pleasure in the work correspondingly increased. There is every reason why those who love nature should take every opportunity to get out, and to come in contact with those who can both help and be helped in the work.

The plan of the work of the station is the most liberal that could be adopted. The expense consists of living expenses and the pay for material used in connection with the study. The station is located on the bank of Swan river, at the foot of the roaring rapids. It is a beautiful camping site. If desired the expense may be made very light by camping and cooking in real camp style. Or one may camp and take meals, or have meals and room. The labors of the professors aiding the work, the expense of getting working material back and forth, the material and facilities for work, are provided. It is a rare opportunity for those who want to work and need help. It is likewise a rare opportunity in this state for those who wish to continue in advanced work.



The Station Boats in the Harbor

These opportunities are afforded at the station to the best advantage at the present time. The teaching force is not extensive, but is ample, especially when it is considered that the work is a work of love in every sense of the word. The laboratory is a serviceable building, with table space for a dozen at a time. The boats offer facilities for getting around conveniently, as also for recreation and pleasure between periods of work. The scenery is very beautiful, the region prolific with life, the season of the year the best for out door study.

There are very few born naturalists. The most of them get their interest and attention through contact with nature. It is one thing to bring nature into the laboratory.

At the time of writing this article a number of students of the university have signified a willingness to attend. Some are planning to take in the collecting trip in the Mission mountains in July and the work of the station in August. Already several from outside the university circle have sent word that they will attend. Word has been received from a couple of distinguished gentlemen that they expect to make a visit to the station and see the work, as they are in the west at that time. There is every indication that the work of the station this year will be far in advance of that last year. While this is to be expected it is very gratifying. There are still many who are looking into the matter, and are yet undecided. Any information desired will be furnished cheerfully.

The accompanying illustrations are taken from the circular issued relative to the work this year. These scenes are greatly reduced, and give but a faint idea of the scenery actually to be seen. Moreover, the views are but a few of the many to be had. The mountain scenery is wild and romantic, the lake is either placid and beautiful or rough and dangerous, the banks are wooded to the water's edge, the rivers are full of cataracts, and the valleys are green and fertile.

In planning for the summer's work, consider both the recreation side and the other, the real work of the student. The station is no place for a lark, but it is a place where one may work hard all day or half the day, take a swim in the evening, build a roaring camp fire later, and sleep with the music of the never silent waters fading away as dreams come on, to be awakened by the singing of birds in the trees overhead or the screams of the osprey as he searches the river for food for the young. It is a place where congenial spirits meet, where the love of the work has called a number together, hoping others will be inspired to come. It is a place where is begun a work that will be felt in the schools of the state, in some of the industrial pursuits of the state, and it is hoped where a little may be done toward advancing knowledge among mankind.

The collecting trip in the Mission mountains will be taken during the month of July, starting shortly after the Fourth. The work of the station and summer school begins on Monday, August 6th, continuing four weeks.

MORTON J. ELROD.

EXCHANGE

Prof.—"Give me an illustration of latent heat."

Smith—"The hot time that may be developed from enough cold cash."—Ex.

In "The Chronicle" we usually find interesting stories, better than most of the college papers present.

Will the "Exponent" kindly interpret the following, which appeared in that paper's spicy (?) columns?

"We have lately received several additional exchanges for these we are glad, but sorry to say that several have not appeared for some time."

"Exchanges of the Kaimin are you slighted? Well, never mind, her passionate devotion to us will some day subside and you will receive mention in a more specific way than "Ex."

The Kaimin begs leave to suggest, as an expedient remedy for such errors, which frequently appear in the "Exponent", a course in English Grammar.

The class was having lessons in natural history, and the teacher asked, "Now is there any boy here who can tell me what a zebra is?" Tommy—"Yes, sir, I can." Teacher—"Well, Tommy, what is a zebra?" Tommy—"Please, sir, a zebra is a donkey with a football suit on!"—Ex.

"Discharge the stage manager!" shouted the proprietor of the show.

"What has he done?"

"He has disregarded the first principles of his art. He has permitted the low comedian to appear without a red wig and let the man who plays the banker come on without side whiskers."—Washington Star.

A NEW VERSION.

Sir Retreat Buller,

With 20,000 men,

Went up the kop,

And then—came down again.

Ex.

When a fellow gets a letter
From a maiden, he divines
Many a precious little secret
Written between the liens.

Funny, too, in Greek and Latin.
How we meet with like designs.
Strange how many happy meanings
Oft are read between the lines.—Ex.

From "The Spectrum:"

We are pleased to acknowledge the arrival of The Kaimin, a bright newsy paper from Montana. It contains besides several excellent literary articles, many other items of interest. In particular we notice an account of a theatrical performance and in the cast of characters recognize the name of an old acquaintance and former student of this institution, H. N. Dion. While he attended here it was not generally known that he had a theatrical bent, but it might have been guessed because of his great love (?) for class programmes.

THE FIRST JOKER.

Whatever troubles Adam had,

No man could make him sore

By saying when he told a jest,

"I've heard that joke before."—Cornellian.

It is said that Yale has only six more students this year than last, while the University of Michigan has gained one hundred and fifteen and Cornell nearly one hundred and fifty.—Ex.

The record drop kick (not for goal) is 172 feet, 8 inches; the best place kick (under same conditions) is 200 feet, 8 inches.—Ex.

A description of Puerto Rico, which gives one a good idea of its geographical appearance as well as natural resources, may be found in the "Student Life."

The Kaimin extends heartiest wishes of success to the "County High School News."

The melancholy days have come,

The saddest of the year;

When every "Prof." gets out his gun,

And fires questions in your ear.

"Therefore the unstudious shall not stand in the congregation of the passed."—Ex.

WHAT IS LIFE.

A dainty kiss, a little hug—
To the parson then skeedaddle,
For food and raiment then to tug
Then o'er the Styx to paddle.—Ex.

Prof. of Psychology—"What is love?"

Chem. Student—"Love is a volatile precipitate, and marriage is a solvent in which it is quickly dissolved."

The above is a lye.—Ex.

A latin student excused one of his mistakes in Latin by saying: "Oh, I thought i was a j (jay)." The others thought so too.—Ex.

A most interesting and attractive paper is "The Kaimin" of the University of Montana.—Ex.

"MY THESIS."

(Dedicated to the Class of 1900.)

When the day is dark and dreary,
And my soul is sad and weary,
To myself I put this query—
"Oh, what will I, will I do?"
For the spring-time is flying,
And my muse will soon be dying,
I must cease this foolish citing
And, ah me, I must be writing—
My Thesis.

When the June days' sun is shining
Most resplendent, I am pining;
To myself I say half crying,
"Oh, what will I, will I do?"
For Commencement day is coming,
Many weeks have I been bumming,
With hands folded, now I'm sittin',
Woe is me, I have not written
My Thesis.

Well, Commencement day has come,
Fratres facultae are numb,
On the rostrum there are some
Who have felt as I do now,
And you ask me, did you say,
My degree was spelled B. A.?
No, I cannot answer out
For I have not ecrit
My Thesis.

A student may be able to quote Virgil and Horace by the hour, but if he has not, somewhere in his course, had grounded into him the fundamentals of English grammar and worked them over and made them his own long before the senior year his chances for making the appearance of an educated man are few and far between.—Ex.

Bank Clerk (scrutinizing check)—"Madam, we can't pay this unless you bring some one to identify you."

Old Lady (tartly)—"I should like to know why?"

Bank Clerk—"Because we don't know you."

Old Lady—"Now, don't be silly! I don't know you, either."—Ex.

Father—"Albert, can't you possibly cut down your college expenses?"

Son.—"Well, I might possibly get along without my books.—Ex.

'Tis not amiss to kiss a miss,
But 'tis amiss to kiss amiss,
As for a miss to kiss a miss
Far more amiss to miss a kiss.—Ex.

"Why can't a man's nose be longer than eleven inches?"

"Because if it were twelve it would be a foot."

—Ex.

Professor (in astronomy)—"What is the meaning of equinox?"

A Student (thoughtfully)—"Equi means horse, and nox night; nightmare, sir."—Ex.

What is the matter with the "Wyoming Student"?

"The Tiger" and "Silver and Gold", both Colorado papers and our most faithful exchanges are decidedly local and athletic. Now and then good articles on topics of the day appear, but these two papers usually confine themselves to local events. This gives other colleges a better insight into the "inner workings" of the two colleges. The exchange columns though very brief, are generally good.

LOCALS.

"And there is one more thought I would like to add,"—

Emory Rheim, of the senior class, is in Butte looking after some business affairs.

The preliminary for the oratorical contest will take place on Friday March 30th. The contestants are Miss Estelle Boyce, Lawrence Heckler, Guy Sheridan and E. Murray.

Prof. and Mrs. Elrod entertained Miss Lu Knowles and Miss Cronkrite at dinner last week.

Miss Mills has been confined to her room with a severe case of grip.

As an appropriate name for the young ladies' chorus organized some time ago, we would suggest that of "The Choir Invisible."

Sidney Ward has resumed his studies at the University. He is taking literature, German and——zoology.

The committee having charge of field day exercises was elected by the executive board of the athletic association and consists of Prof. Elrod, chairman, Miss Cronkrite, Mr. Marey, Mr. Walker and Mr. Wood. The committee held its first meeting March 23rd and a program of events was made out. The association hopes to make this field day a memorable event—one that will excel all previous affairs of its kind in the 'Varsity.

The "John M. Evans Literary Hall" was dedicated Friday evening, March 23rd. The hall was beautifully

decorated and many were the remarks of admiration expressed by the assembled crowd. Music was furnished by Mrs. Whittaker, The "Harmonies", and Miss Herndon. Hon. S. G. Murray gave the presentation address, which was responded to by President O. J. Craig on behalf of the University; Kathrynne Wilson, president of the Clarkia, and Benjamin Stewart, president of the Hawthorne. This was followed by an address by John M. Evans, who so generously contributed to the furnishing of the hall and for whom it was named.

In the February issue of the "Kaimin" we made some rather complimentary remarks about the "Exponent". That was before reading the last issue of that paper. We desire to beg the pardon of our contemporary, and to take it all back. We promise not to so transgress again.

The "Harmonies", Missoula's male quartette made its debut at the dedication of the Literary Hall. Two selections were rendered which were heartily encored. The voices blend nicely and show the result of hard practice. It is hoped it will be one of Missoula's permanent organizations.

Benjamin Stewart was elected president of The State Oratorical Association at its last meeting. The students showed great wisdom in their choice, and we congratulate ourselves in having such an efficient executive officer.

"We are undecided as yet whether the amateur performance" of the Georgia Minstrels failed to accomplish the desired effect upon the profession, or whether it succeeded most admirably. The performers are laying off for a time, at any rate.

Miss Craig was absent from her usual post two days last week. A severe cold was the guilty one.

Tennis seems to be very popular these days; the crowd swoops down on the courts like a flock of vultures and woe to those who don't get there first.

Croquet seems to have had a revival also this spring, and sometimes the students wax enthusiastic over it.

Four of our most promising students are taking a well earned rest this week. It is a pleasure to see the dear boys lounging around the grounds with no sign of worry on their faces. This beautiful weather is fast bringing the roses back to their cheeks, and they will probably be able to return to work at the end of the week.

"Soldiers of Fortune"—our foot ball team.

The ground around the bicycle track is being rolled and fixed for a new foot ball and base ball field.

Guy Cleaveland resigned his position of gymnasium instructor with the intention of going east to study medicine. We are glad to hear however, that his plans have been changed, and he will remain in Missoula. Mr. Ben Stewart was appointed his successor, at Mr. Cleaveland's suggestion.

The Clarkia Literary Society will hold its Annual the first week in April. A good program has been arranged and all are invited to attend.

Among those contributing to the furnishing of our literary hall are W. H. Yerrick, W. C. Murphy, H. T. Ryman, J. M. Keith, Marcus Daly and Rev. O. C. Clark. All gave liberally and have the sincerest thanks of both literary societies and the student body.

Shame on you for having your name on the bulletin board with a request to meet the committee on gymnasium work.

On the base ball field last Saturday we had several imitations of that celebrated painting, "The Man With the Hoe."

At the regular election of officers of the Clarkia Literary society the following officers were elected: Pres. Kathrynne Wilson; Vice Pres., Pearl Scott; Sec., Sue Lewis; Treas., Benlah Morgan; Censor, Caroline Cronkite; Critic, Katherine Ronan; Sentinel, Maggie Ronan.

Lady John Scott Spottiswoode, composer of "Annie Laurie" died last week in London, Eng., aged ninety-one years.

At the last meeting of The Clarkia the following programme was rendered:

Descriptions of the "Bookman," "Literary Digest," "N. A. Review," "Review of Reviews," and "Public Opinion" Fay Murray
Criticism on the Short Stories of the Day..... K. Ronan
Sketches of the Poet Laureates of England.... Mary Lewis
Different Stands on the Boer Question Taken by the leading papers..... E. Boyce

"Early to bed and early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

But this does not necessarily mean 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

SNIDE TALKS WITH BOYS.

(By Ruth Mashmore)

(Questions will be cheerfully answered, but inquiries must give their full name, correspondents enclosing stamps will be answered first. Address me care of "Kaimin.")

HOBSON—People are not supposed to converse in a public library.

ASPIRING ACTOR—When on the road endeavor to step on every other tie only—This gives a tragic stride.

JOHN L.—No, I would not recommend Pearline for a tooth powder.

L. E.—For your use a pair of scissors would be better than a razor.

WEARY WILLY—I would advise you to consult a doctor about that tired feeling.

AN ADMIRER— Thank you for your pretty compliment, but I regret I cannot comply with your request for my photo.

ROUGH RIDER—A gentleman never disputes with a lady.

RICHARD CARVEL—Straw hats will be worn some this summer, but the soft felt is preferable.

H. U. G.—It is never permissible to squeeze a lady's hand if your acquaintance has been less than two days.

S. W.—No gentleman will use strong language on a tennis court.

PREP.—Napoleon and Columbus are both dead.

PONY—By using cribbed German books you are cheating yourself rather than the professor.

JUNIOR—Soft soap is the best thing to thicken a growing moustache—although library paste would serve the same purpose.

O. J.—William McKinley is now president of the United States.

LITTLE BUTTERCUP—(1) Soap and water are excellent for the hands. (2) Cuffs are usually worn at social functions.

THEOPHILIS—Even if your complexion is sallow, tan shoes would not be bad taste.

A QUESTIONER—I consider gold dust washing powder injurious to the complexion.

JOHN RUSKIN—If you are careful where you put your hands—the red necktie will not necessarily clash with the green enamel of your cuff buttons.

J. CORBETT—By keeping your white kids in a box there will be no danger of their being soiled.

F. A. CULTY—I am sorry to have to refuse to divulge my identity, but I thank you for the interest you have in me.

BISMARCK—Sapolio makes an excellent hand wash.

SPORT—In a social game of croquet there should be no undue excitement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—I would not advise a boy of your age to get married.

One, two, three,
Naturalist caught a flea
Flea died,
Naturalist sighed.
One, two, three.

CHILDRENS COLUMN

A—Stands for Algebra
A subject unknown.
B—Stands for Botany
Two students alone.
C—Stands for Chemistry
So dangerous and rank.
D—Stands for Drawing
Students all pranks.
E—Stands for English
So often misused,
F—Stands for French
A language abused.
G—Stands for Geology
A professor distracted,
H—Stands for History
With knowledge compacted.
I—Stands for interest
Not known in gymnastics.
J—Stands for "Jim" nasium
With exercises fantastic.
K—Stands for Kalkulus,
A subject so deep.
L—Stands for Latin,
A class where all sleep.
M—Stands for Mechanics
Whose students can't keep clean.
N—Stands for News
Always found in "Kaimin."
O—Stands for Oratory
Ne'er heard at convocation.
P—Stands for Psychology
Dealing with our mind's location.
Q—Stands for Quizzes
With presentiments of doom.
R—Stands for recitation
Heard in the class room.
S—Stands for Senior
So studious and wise.
T—Stands for Thesis
Productive of sighs.
U—Stands for University.
Whose students aren't dumb.
V—Stands for Vacation,
A time that will come.
W—Stands for Work,
A thing that all feign.
X—Stands for "Xertion"
Which gives us all pain.
Y—Stands for yesterday
Whose tasks are undone.
Z—Stands on your exam papers
And now you're on the bum.

See the man, can the man walk?

See the man. Can the man walk? Yes the man can walk. Where does the man walk? The man walks on the grass. Bad man, keep off the grass:

Hig-gle-ty—pig-il-ty the in-cu-ba-tor
Is the chick-ens' Al-ma—Ma-ter.

The child is father of the man.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The term "wireless telegraphy" is an unwarrantable misnomer. Scientists realize most fully the confusion and indefiniteness arising from its use, but in default of concerted understanding among themselves have, until recently, employed the term almost universally. Because of its misleading nature, the need of a more exact expression has long been felt, for, in the language of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, "There is no such thing as telegraphing without wires" and "wireless telegraphy" is being speedily supplanted by "Ethereic Telegraphy". This new appellation comes, as the reader will readily understand from the medium of transmission, Ether.

* * *

The method of Etheric Telegraphy employed by Marconi, the Marconi system, so-called, involves the use of wires run vertically to a greater or less height, one on each side of the space to be crossed. But in his experience in this field, Sir W. H. Preece has used for the most part, parallel lines of wire run horizontally, on the two sides of the space to be traversed.

These "base-areas" are found by experiment to sustain a continuous relation to the intervening distance capable of being spanned by induction. By means of Marconi's process a conductor twenty feet high will signal well a distance of one mile; forty feet, four miles; sixty feet, nine miles, one hundred feet, twenty-five miles and one hundred and twenty feet, thirty-six miles, the increase in distance being according to the square of the increase in the height of conductors.

* * *

While it may be practicable to thus effect communication at great distances by means of this "base-area", or parallel wire method, an early limit will obviously be reached by the vertical conductor scheme. The Marconi system has not as yet been put to a decisive test. When Etheric communication with Paris was contemplated recently it was proposed to use the Eiffel Tower as the receiving point at the French end of the experiment, but no corresponding elevation was to be had in England and the matter was abandoned.

Preparations are now making for a test of this system between Manchester and Blackpool, in connection with the National Health Congress. This is a distance of twenty miles and will be a more crucial test than the method has yet been submitted to, and not only because of the increase in distance but since the space traversed will be an overland route, whereas the only important previous experiments have been over water surfaces principally. Signalling over clear spaces covering water surfaces is much easier of accomplishment by the Marconi system than across land bodies, since the interference with the Hertzian waves set in motion by the system, and by means of which the transmission is effected, is very much less.

* * *

One of the chief obstacles in the way of unrestricted utility, which usually confront in one form or another, all great discoveries, has been the difficulty of transmitting messages to one distinct destination. It is easy to conceive how, in the absence of preventive measures, the current could be "tapped" and the message

stolen by some party for whom it was not at all intended. An amusing instance of this defect was afforded us on the occasion of the recent British naval manoeuvres, when the Juno, in the act of taking a message by the Marconi system from the Alexandria, experienced an "interruption" and received a message from Alum Bay, in the Isle of Wight, which was really meant for Poole in Dorset. No stretch of the imagination is needed to satisfy anyone that this might lead to awkward complications in time of naval and military engagements.

To obviate this difficulty Professor Oliver Lodge has invented a method of "tuning" the sending and receiving instruments so as to be sensitive only to the waves distinctively suited to each. Thus each receiver will respond only to the transmitter to which it has been "attuned" or matched.

* * *

But the atmosphere of genius is just now too highly charged with electricity for safety. With "wireless" messages flashing from warship to warship, from one government post to another and from light-house to shore, comes the claim of Herr Schaffer to have established Etheric communication between Trieste and Venice, a distance of over forty miles; and last but far from the least is the startling announcement of Dr. Steins, a Russian, that he has perfected a "wireless" telephone with which we "shall be able to speak from London with persons, say, in Antwerp or New York," and that our tones will so far preserve their identity as to enable us to "recognize the voice of a brother or friend." Such a cry would seem a little far-fetched in more senses than one, and we people of Northwestern America feel that greater profit might accrue if some scientist would stop meddling with "wireless" electricity long enough to invent for us something in the way of "wireless politics."—Northwest Instructor.

FLOATATION OF METALS.

Mayer has discovered that rings of metal wire thoroughly polished and clean will float on water. He attributes this phenomenon to the supposed existence of a film of condensed air on the surface of the wire. He considers this demonstrated by the fact that if the wire be heated and placed upon the surface of the water it will sink immediately upon cooling.

ILLITERACY IN RUSSIA.

The illiteracy of Russia exceeds that of any other country claiming to have a civilized government. The Humanitarian states that in 10,000 villages of the vast empire there is not a school and it is estimated that not 20 per cent of the population of the empire has acquired even the rudiments of a common school education. It has been figured that if the czar would disband 100,000 men of the vast army he would thereby save money enough to provide a school for each of these villages. It is not surprising that the czar should desire to reach some arrangement with the other nations which would permit him to partially disarm.

Bishop Hurst is authority for the statement that President McKinley will accept the professorship of International Law in the American University at Washington upon the completion of his presidential service.

PROCLAMATION

To the Students of the University of Montana.

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